DALY'S THEATRE-2 and S: "Wives."
PHTH AVESUE THEATRE-2 and S: Pantomime. "Dame HATERLY'S THEATRE-"The Octoroon."

NEW-YORK AQUARIEM-DAY and Evening.
NEW-YORK CIRCLE-2 and 8: No. 730 Broadway.
PARK THEATRE-2 and 8: "Fritz in Ireland."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8
VARIEL

VARIETA BRANDA D. THEATRY -2 and S.: Ocera, "Faunitza," Branda D. THEATRE 2 and S.: "French Flats. UNION SQUARE THEATRE 1.30 and S.: "Our Girls." WALLACK'S THEATRE 1.30 and S.: "Our Girls." AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Exhibition, Day and Evening. KOSTER & BIAL'S GARDEN-Concert. 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY-Fair.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Fourier.-The Chilians have captured Iquique, Peru Contracts amounting to \$9,167,000 have been awarded by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Two frigates and 1,100 troops are to be sent from Spain to Cuba. Mr. Gladstone censures the British Government for not dissolving Parlia-

DOMESTIC.-The Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has obtained the principal points of the President's Message, ____ The defence at the Hayden trial demanded that the check of the murdered girl should be brought into court. The indictment for bribery at Harrisburg, Penn., has been quashed. = Coal has again advanced at Philadelphia, = The programme for the reception of General Grant at Philadelphia is published. = A panie took place in a schoolhouse in St. Louis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The sale of 250,000 shares of New-York Central stock by William H. Vanderbilt was consummated yesterday. - A coopera tive association has been organized in this city == Mary 8, Hasey, charged with complicity in a fraudulent sale of diamonds, was acquitted. The will of the late Christopher R. Roberts is contested. = Another band of cottonsample thieves has been arrested, ===== The crew of the wrecked Loca was brought into this port. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.33 cents. Stocks active and

higher, closing strong. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear and fair weather, followed by cloudy weather, with rains. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 35°; verage, 3912°.

The Long Branch Reading-room and Library is already a self supporting institution, and less than eight cents. Its success is due to hard work, and perseverance in a good object.

In the Kellogg investigation they are actually calling witnesses to testify to "the general bad character" of certain Louisiana liars. Inasmuch as most of the contestants in this lie-as-you-please match started even in that respect, this would seem to be a waste of valuable Congressional time.

Richard Smith, the Editor of The Cincinnati Gazette, is an observer who has been using his eyes to good effect for a long time in American polities. His views upon the Presidential outlook, given elsewhere, and especially upon the Grant movement, are those of a Republican who is at once ardent and cool-headed. Mr. Smith doubts whether General Grant could be elected, if he should be nominated.

it not sound the praises of a faithful dog? darkness round and round his master, fallen dead in the Ohio woods, is quite as impres- and France to pay back to us all that their sive and instructive in its way as Congressman Blowhard's latest speech, or the proceedings of the Convention of the National Association for the Inculcation of Spoon

The Local Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors at Philadelphia have decided that the recent collision in which the Champion was sent to the bottom, was "wholly due" to the lack of a proper took-out on that vessel. This will not call the dead back to life, nor re-create the property that was destroyed; but it will at least put the responsibility of that manifold murder just where it belongs, and will serve as a grim warning to the whole passenger- strive to deserve it. carrying trade.

What the peculiar discipline of our public schools has many times prevented appeared in St. Louis vesterday-a panic. There was a fire in the largest primary school building in the city, and though the children in the lower stories passed out in safety, those on the upper floors became panic-stricken, and rushed down the staircases in a frenzy. Strangely enough, though the balustrade on a lower flight broke and precipitated a number of children to the floor below, only three of the pupils and one of the teachers were injured. It might have been vastly worse. That it was not, was no doubt due to the exertions of the

Mr. George Augustus Sala appears in the caravan. Mr. Sala arrived in this city yesterday, and our readers will note, therefore, with especial interest the account given in our London correspondence of the quiet and friendly dinner given him by his admirers in many of the leading men of his own profes- responsibilities of government. sion among his warm friends, and the dinner men best known in London journalism. On this a hearty welcome.

The aunouncement of the sale of an immense block of Central stock, according to the terms mentioned in THE TRIBUNE nearly a week ago, was made officially yesterday, and is printed in all the newspapers this morning. It is the largest individual transfer ever recorded either in Wall Street or in Lombard Street, and the details of the arrangement furnish one of the most important pieces of fluancial news we have had occasion to publish in a long time. The fact that negotiations for this purchase were pending and nearly concluded, was first made known in The Tribune (and in The Tribune alone) last Friday, and from that day till this THE TRIBUNE has been denounced with unmeasured violence by other journals for stating what they declared to be a stock-jobbing lie. We have no other comment to make upon the absolute refutation of their slanders, which they have the mortification of publishing on this Thanksgiving morning, except that THE TRIBUNE exercises the greatest industry in the collection of financial intelligence and the most scrupulous care in verifying reports before printing them. Consequently the public may generally depend upon finding the attainable truth in these columns, and finding it promptly. What the public gets in the papers that have been railing at us, there is not the least need now

Though the President's Message is to avoid not be a dull document. Our Washington dispatches give an outline of the Mesmany interesting questions will be presented for the consideration of Congress. that in which the President suggests the of both. formation of a sinking fund for the payment of the National debt within a fixed revenues are not sufficient for this purpose, a tax might be laid upon tea and coffee. The President expresses the fear that if the coinage of the standard silver dollar shall continue at the present rate, our present stock of gold will be driven from the country, and the silver will take its place. He thinks but urges that no action be taken silver until an International Monetary Conwhich may soon demand admission as a State. The President rather oddly deprecates the discussion of the feasibility of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, asks Congress to pay the supervisors and

GIVING THANKS.

This favored people, blessed so bounteously during all the years that have passed since it; and the man who tound his barns full at nobody had any ciphers; that if there were Christian civilization found lodgment on night was called to reckoning before morning, any, they had been stolen; and that no de-American shores, never had greater cause for and it was not of his crops he was asked to pendence whatever could be placed on THE dropped his baptismal name and adopted (by thankfulness than it has this day. Not even give account. Looking squarely at the facts Tribune translations. All the rest may have assent of the Legislature, to be sure) his nom was the grave of Ralph Mitchell. "Then, in the during the war, when every victory seemed a | we believe that we have reason to claim that special mercy from the God of Battles; not the Nation has grown morally as well as in to have had-eighers; but we do not believe even at the close of the war, when reverend men paused in their shouts of joy to offer on have learned lessons of economy which we are bended knees their fervent prayers, had this not likely to forget; in the hard times we Nation greater reason for a thankful recognition of Infinite goodness. Peace hath its battles and its victories even more than war; the | do not lose cast , even in a village, in earning wounds which France received in war have their bread. Prejudice against color is dying long been healed, but Germany still seeks in begins its second year with a surplus of no vain a balsam for the wounds received in the this is the higher tone of justice observable in industrial and financial strife of scace. More than ten years ago the grass grew green is a broader, more Christ-like charity appaover the graves of those who had fallen rent in most religious sects. As for less eson Southern battlefields, but not until this year has the Nation seen sure omens less self-conccious with each year, as we gain of triumph in the political and financial struggles which grew out of the rebellion. Of prosperity the country has enjoyed much that was real, and much more that was false, but never before this year has it seen such bountiful crops, with such eager demand from abroad, such swift revival of industry, such vast expansion of trade, upon so solid a foundation full barns and measureless fields. of public faith, as may well be remembered in our thanksgivings to-day.

It is a blessing that the rare succession of splendid crops has not been broken. This public correspondence between officers of the year, particularly, bountiful harvests were needed to lift the Nation over the bar of may be for personal feeling. It is impossible, Resumption. One wide-reaching storm in July, The telegraph celebrates heroic men and a 1879, might have left its mark upon the hisgood many who are not beroes. Why should tory of the country for half a century. The storms were sent to Europe; the clear sky That picture of the loyal dog, pacing in the and glorious harvest to this land. It was as if Infinite retribution had compelled England encouragement of a slavebolders' rebellion added to the cost of the war, and to pay it this very year when it was most needed to help us in maintaining the public faith. The mittee was appointed not to inquire into any seventy millions in specie which Europe has sent to this harbor this year has more than port of a prearranged policy; and when it once saved us from great industrial and financial disaster, and no finite being can tell what political disaster might have followed had the full current of prosperity been allowed to drop, and Mr. Davenport was nurarrested this Fall. If to-day we bend the knee in thankfulness for that aid which has helped this Nation to be true to itself and true to its pledges, let us not forget that we indignant at such an outrage, and his disgust can hope for a blessing only so long as we

It is a blessing that the party of Humanity and Justice, of Public Faith and Loyalty, has prevailed again. Among those who voted against it, urged by the spirit of partisanship, there are many thousands who will send up from their hearts this day thanksgivings for its triumph. For in their consciences intelligent men know that the welfare and the honor of the country were in danger when it seemed probable that the worst faction of the ments. Mr. Davenport's demand for justice Democratic party would prevail. The cause of genuine reform in government was threatened by greedy spoilsmen. The cause of pub- mckname of "Coffee-Pot Wallace," and to broad interpretations of the Constitution whenhe honor was threatened by dishonest repudiators. The cause of equal rights and equal Pennsylvania election. justice was menaced by bloody deeds which no decent citizen defends. The very existence of Mr. Davenport's letter, we may pass to the the Nation shall be wielded to break America being the place to which all good free institutions was menaced by an assault more important branch of the subject. He is down all such defences of wrong. The

that city just on the eve of his departure. has demanded better conduct from those who

side of the water, where his abilities have It is yet to be seen whether this Nation can forced economy and patient toil to the wildest honor and the free institutions which have bilities go with great blessings.

THE DAY OF RECKONING. Why is it that our Anglo-Saxon idea of religion is always so mixed up with eating and drinking? The old story runs that when Crusoe saw the stalks of rice and barley springing up on his desert island he believed for the first time in a God, and falling on his face worshipped Him. All other signs of Infinite power and love went for nothing. The stars, the earth, life and death, were matters of him was a miracle. The Puritans had pretty Mr. Davenport's story must come out. much the same idea when they founded Thanksgiving. God seemed to have directly concerned Himself in that first harvest on this insame feeling ever since. We thank God openly every day for our dinner, but we never think of doing it when we read a good book or hear music that lifts the level of our whole life. Our only National recognition of our Maker is this day appointed in order to thank Him for giving us plenty to eat. Good crops and the subsequent flush of money seem to open the most direct and easily travelled road between our souls and the Lord and Giver of irritating topics, as we have been told, it will Life. Now Crusoe, who was a keensighted, practical fellow even in his religion, after a sage, from which it will be seen that other causes for thankfulness than a full stomach. He struck a sort of balance-sheet between himself and Providence, setting down Perhaps that recommendation which will at- his causes for happiness and misery, and tract the largest share of public attention is went to work to find out who was the cause

Something of the same kind might be done with good effect by our clergymen to-day. and tried to spell them out, and could make time, and intimates that, if the present As for our substantial reasons for grati- nothing of them, and then solemnly averred tude they are plain to every eye this November. A fool though he runs may read But some of them must have been lying. the summons to thanksgiving in our signs of solid prosperity-the cattle upon a thousand hills; the enormous crops that will suffice this Winter to feed Europe, which otherwise would be stricken with famine; our vast untilled terthat its coinage might be suspended, ritory and the emigrants crowding to it from every quarter. Businesss is reviving, mills in political management, who clothe all toward fixing the ratio between gold and are opening, the hordes of tramps are turning their movements in such mysterious secrecy, into an army of well-paid workingmen, foreign gress shall have been held. The attention of markets are opened at last to our inexhausi-Congress is directed to the fact that the laws | ible food supply, and for this reason the basis year on broader foundations than ever before

These are all good things to sing pmans nation in summing up its yearly profit and loss should look at, beside the facts that it is well marshals, and makes a strong plea for the clothed, well fed and has a full pocket. How advancement of American commerce. It is have we grown in decency and honesty? What evidently a suggestive Message, and will have do our equals think of us, or our servants or our Master? These are the real questions to settle on this Thanksgiving morning. The man be a shabby fellow, and all the world know a very positive assertion of his conviction that material strength during the past year. We sloughed off many false notions of the value of display and money. Women, for example, out to a marked degree, and one result of the popular feeling toward the Indians. There sential matters, our manners grow quiet and self-respect by measuring ourselves with other has he ever had the decency to apologize nations. Our taste and knowledge in Art grow, and something better is gained for us than an income for artists or potters.

On the whole, we may be thankful to-day that we have sounder, loftier and more enduring causes for thanksgiving than even our

DAVENPORT AND WALLACE.

A certain decorum ought to be observed in Government, no matter what causes there therefore, to approve the language of Mr. John I. Davenport's letter to Senator Wallace. In substance, the letter is entirely just. Mr. Davenport has been treated with the greatest indignity, and the Democratic Senators who are pretending to investigate his conduct as Supervisor of Elections have laid themselves open to the severest censure by the insincere and unfair course which they have adopted for partisan reasons. The Comsupposed wrong, but to make a case in supappeared that the results of the investigation would not be likely to belp the party in forcing a repeal of the election laws, the case was posely left under charges which his accusers failed either to substantiate or withdraw. It is natural that the Chief-Supervisor should be may well be aggravated by the fact that the chairman of the Committee is a politician whose name has long been freely used in connection with the sort of practices which Federal supervisors were appointed to break applications Nevertheless, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Walthey entertain a bad opinion of each other, the respect they owe to the Government of which they are both members ought to rewould have been more effective if he had resisted the temptation to refer to the cruel twit that unfortunate gentleman with the ever the shield of State Rights is set up to

With these criticisms upon the manner of and they demand that the strong arm of Englishmen take care to go before they die, upon laws for the prevention of fraud in quite right in demanding that the inquiry intolerance which is the worst fault of the

elections. Patriotic citizens of all parties felt shall go on. It has proceeded so far that the that there was danger to the country, when Committee cannot abandon it without disgrace they saw the course of the faction which had to themselves and injury to the public sergained the upper hand in Congress. Well vice. It has been too much the habit of the may we all be thankful this day, whether Democratic majority in Congress to begin in-Democrats or Republicans, that the country vestigations, and, on discovering that they led Mr. Sala has the good fortune to number seek power, as earnest of their fitness for the of the other, to drop them and try something else. Then the Democratic newspapers rushed It is not by adversity alone that individuals to the attack, and boldly assumed the truth of and nations are tried. The great blessings the charges which the Committees had failed but as a pleasant gathering of some of the which have been showered upon this people to establish. The Potter Committee was orare also trials of their constancy and worth. ganized to convict the Republican party of made him famous, Mr. Sala will surely receive bear prosperity; whether it will rush from en- in the mud and refuse heaps for a while, with no effect except to soil itself, when sudexcesses of speculation and extravagance; dealy the cipher dispatches were made public, whether it will have the fortitude and the and the prosecutor and the defendant changed wisdom to guard well hereafter the public places. Here the Committee would have been glad to abandon the inquiry and disperse. been saved from peril. In our thankfulness But an excited popular opinion refused to tolto-day, let us not forget that great responsi- erate such a proceeding, and the conspiracy of Pelton, Weed, Marble, Woolley and the others was laid bare.

The experience of the Wallace Committee seems to be very much like that of Mr. Potter and his companions. They undertook to convict the Federal supervisors of suppressing Democratic votes, and they are confronted with proof of a Democratic plot to stuff the it will have the sympathy not of the West boxes with fraudulent ballows. This is not alone, but of the whole country. what they wanted, and they try to evade the witnesses. Public opinion will not permit that. They raised the issue of fair and free course, but the patry stuff that was to feed elections, and now they shall hear both sides.

"EVERYBODY HAD A CIPHER." So they all had ciphers. Said Mr. Hewitt hospitable coast. We have gone on with the in reply to a question of The Tribune reporter whether he knew Mr. Smith Weed had a cipher, "Oh, yes, everybody had a cipher." When asked if he had one himself, he answered: " No, I had none, except when I was "at Washington. When a message came it "nad to be deciphered by a clerk. I received ten cipher messages and sent ten at Washington; the only ones I ever had anything to "do with personally." But everybody else, it seems, had ciphers; and everybody who had anything to do with running the Tilden campaign in 1876 had a pocket full of signs and symbols and hierofew years began to see that there might be glyphs and complicated word jumbles, with keys to all sorts, and was using them in communicating with headquarters and with committees and purchasing agents all over the country. But there was a time when they all denied any knowledge of ciphers; when the cipherers and decipherers took the mysterious dispatches and turned them over wonderingly that they could not understand them at all. For Mr. Hewitt says they all had ciphers.

It was a queer way to conduct a political campaign whose main object was administrative reform and the purification of polities. What are we to think of the sincerity of men who adopt such methods and who lie and prevaricate about them when they are brought bome? Is that the way honest men manage public affairs? against polygamy are still defied in Utah, of our future well-doing has been laid this Mr. Hewitt's answer seems to sweep in all the prominent Democrats, including the visiting statesmen. But we cannot believe about. Yet there are other matters which a that the gifted Leverett Saltonstall, who, use of brown paper and a bit of twine, and it will be remembered, went to Florida in that strange company led by "Moses," either had any cipher himself or was aware that his associates had. For Mr. Saltonstall tracted no little attention in the court-rooms hurried into print shortly after THE TRIBUNE from the display of the samples of the rival exposures began last year, with not only a vigorous denial that he had any part in the with a fine coat and full bank account may rogueries undertaken by the "Moses" gang, but inspection. More curious yet have been the had-indeed, many of them have been proved | de plume as a business name, now asks to Saltonstall did. He was evidently innocent, That was not his part in the play. He was simply the respectable figure-head for the rest. But it must be pleasant for him to think that while he was stalking around with the coparceners, trusting their professions and claimant's priority in adopting and introducbelieving it was a square game, "Moses" and ing his device. If he was first in the market, the rest were deluging the wires with ciphers and the public is liable to be deceived by dethat he knew nothing about.

It may be that, spite of all the evidence, he has clung to the belief that he avowed originaily, that the cipher dispatches were TRIB-UNE forgeries. He has never made any public recantation of it that we know of; nor for his shamefully libellous false charge. Perhaps in the light of Mr. Hewitt's frank admission that "everybody" had ciphers, he will feel like coming forward and confessing that he might have been wrong in charging that THE TRIBUNE invented them. Or, considering how sweeping Mr. Hewitt's statement is, he may desire to deny once more that he had any cipher.

THE SOUTH AND THE WEST.

Every now and then some Southern news paper revives the visionary idea of a political union between the West and the South to overwhelm the East and run the Government in the interest of those sections. The notion is based upon ignorance of the character of the Western people and of the commercial and social ties which unite them to the East. The great bulk of the population of the West tion, from the States east of Indiana. Iowa is a second Ohio. Minnesota is a reproduction of Maine and Vermont. Michigan, Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin drew their energetic inhabitants chiefly from New-York. So it is all through the West. Early associations and ties of kinship connect its people with the older States from which they or their fathers emigrated. Besides, the great several, and probably will soon be more. movements of trade and travel run on east and west lines, causing constant intercourse between the two sections and a practical community of interests. The daily traffic over any one of the trunk lines of railway between New-York and Chicago is probably greater than the business of an entire fortnight on any road connecting the West with the South. So far as political ideas are concerned the difference between the West and the South is lace are officers of the United States, and if very wide. The Western States are the home of Stalwart Republicanism. Inheriting none of the early traditions of State separatism derived from Colonial times, the Republicans strain the expression of their personal senti- of these young communities believe in the

South has no counterpart in the West. There every man's right to speak and vote his own opinions is so universally respected that it is hard for the people to understand how communities can exist in this Republic where hon est differences of belief are suppressed by to disclosures affecting their own party instead ostracism and terrorism. Such a condition of things seems to them a blot on American civilization. They have no patience with it.

The men of the South are hugging a delusion if they imagine that the time will ever come when the free, liberal, progressive West will quarrel with the East on some frauds in the Presidential election. It raked | question of tariff or trade, and join with them to protect and perpetuate the barbarisms inherited from slavery, and revive sectional strife. The West is not a section apart, jealous of the East. There is no dividing line between East and West. They merge into each other and are parts of a homogeneous months, as such fevers always do. During all this law and National supremacy. At some time in the future, and we hope the day is not very far distant, the South will cease to seek support for its sectionalism, and outgrowing its intolerance and exclusiveness, will be so fully identified with the life and progress of the Republic that its name will be like that of the West-a mere geographical term. Then

THE TRADE-MARKS OUTLOOK. Manufacturers and merchants should not suppose, because the Supreme Court has pronounced the trade-marks act of Congress unconstitutional, that all trade-marks are abolished, or even that the past registrations at Washington are valueless. The gist of the decision is that the devices are to be protected by State courts and laws, not by Congress. But the protection did not originate in the National laws, and will not perish in their failure. Long before any official registration was authorized there was a wellestablished and tolerably efficient system, loosely called, in popular discussion, protection by the common law. More precisely, courts of equity were accustomed to recognize a manufacturer's or dealer's exclusive right to the trade-mark he had been the first to introduce, and would give him the benefit of an injunction restraining his rivals from imitating it. A multitude of the more noted goods and

wares have had the benefit of this long-known equity doctrine in suits brought independent of any statute. All sorts of articles-beverages, the "Schiedam Schnapps" and the medicines, the "Ferro-phosphorated Elixir," Vegetable Pain-killer" and "Stomach Bit-"Excelsior Washing Powder," "Self-raising 'Flour" and "Worcestershire Sauce"; perfumery, the "Cocoaine" and "Balm of Thousand Flowers"; names of newspapers, hotels and establishments like "Christy's Minstrels"; and every variety of pictured label and configured device-have been brought into court, like babies for christening, to have their names adjudged the exclusive property of their makers. Lately a dealer in paper collars wanted the attractive parcel, in the similitude of an ornamented pail, in which he packed them, adjudged his trade-mark; but the Judge said, No; if the shape of packages is called a trade-mark, before long some one will claim the exclusive then there will be an end of retail trade. These trials have been known long before any Act of Congress, and have always atgoods and their showy wrappers and odd labels which the opposing lawyers produce for suits in which each party claims to be only using his own name; of which class a suit now pending where a father who years ago have his son enjoined from doing business fanned them, Henry and Vena clasped under the like change, because the name has become the father's trade-mark. This whole branch of law is independent of any statute. The vital point in any such controversy has usually been to establish by strict proof the fendant's imitation, the Court will protect him by an injunction.

pecially was it so before registration, and when trade-marks grew into use and value in a gradual, indefinite way. Many a complainant lost his case because defendant stoutly swore he had used the device equally long. The original and leading object of trade-mark statutes was to relieve this difficulty. By authorizing an official registration the law enabled a manufacturer to secure a permanent legal record of the very time when he introduced his mark and of its precise form. Punishing imitators by specific penalties was a later thought. The Supreme Court decision is understood to defeat prosecutions for penalties, and to deprive United States Courts of the power to grant injunctions, at least when both parties reside in the same State. But State Courts will entertain these suits as freely as ever; and whoever sues in a State Court will probably find that the registration of his mark at Washington will stand him in good | Hewitt! stead as proof that he designed and used it earlier than his competitor. It will not have the support and force of law, but it will be came, either in this or the preceding genera- good matter of fact to show that he was first. It will be just as competent as and several degrees more persuasive and convincing than old advertisements, account books and letters, or recollectious of witnesses, to prove priority. And upon proof of priority the complainant may have a very helpful and efficient decree from a State Court, with or without the aid of State statutes, of which there are now

But this priority is difficult to prove; es-

THE ARKANSAS LOVERS.

The loves of Ulysses and Penelope, of the worthy but not over-faithful Mrs. Arden and Enoch, of the brave knight who came back late from the Crusades and lived, for the rest of his life, next door but one to the convent in which his lady had immured berself-these are as nothing compared with the touching story of two Arkansas lovers, recently made public by a highly sympathetic newspaper issued in the romantic town of Little Rock. The story is touchingly described as "an 'auld lang syne affair with a sentimental terminus of recent date." The same tender and respectful spirit pervades the chronicle throughout. There have been scoffing writers in the West and Southpower and duty of the National Government to protect every citizen in the exercise of his we never heard of a case in the East-wao made jokes upon the tender passion, and wrote humorous essential rights of citizenship. They make paragraphs about the sublimest emotions of the numan soul. But it is not so with the chronicler of Lattle Rock. He is serious and earnest; he tells his cover outrages on liberty and the suffrage, story in good faith and with real fervor. It is a true story, and the writer who records the facts evidently means every word he says.

Be it understood, then, that the romance begins | the liouse the Debt-payers will have a majority of shortly before the opening of the war with Mexico. | ten. The parties are divided as follows: In the

A young man named Henry Lauring became engaged to Miss Vena Waldron, who is concise'y described as "a neighboring young lady." Young Lauring enlisted when war was declared, and the neighboring and neighborly young lady declared that she would never marry if he did not return After the fall of the City of Mexico, one Ralph Mitchell, the Mephistopholes of this Arkansas roma ce, appeared upon the scene. He told Lauring that Misa Waldron was dead, and Lauring was "in a moment transformed from an ardent soldier into a reckless man." He went roaming over the world, fighting in guishing in hospitals, etc. Manwhile, the astate Mr. Mitchell had returned to Pike County, Arkansas, and informed Miss Waldron that her lover was dead, "The girl fell speechiess to the floor." When she came back to herself-" when the rush of recollection forced its way over indistinct memory stags into the mind," there was a fever, of course, which lasted for North, inspired by the same ideas of liberty, time, the chronicler takes pains to state, she "tossed on a bed," The fact that the writer seems to be surprised that she did not "toss" on the sidewalk, or on the roof of the house, only illustrates the beautiful Southwestern simplicity of his nature. She recovered, and Mitchell, who had been very attentive to her in her sickness, " called frequently in health." And here the writer approaches one of the most thrilling episodes in his story.

"One night while the moon was shiring, while the pale moon shone on the face of a paler girl," Mitchell told his love. "We have known each other as children," he said; " we have lived as neighbors. You know me; my father and mother." Every reader with any experience whatever in popping the question knows that this last detail is never omitted from a really ardent declaration of affection. But the girl was inflexible. She was 'engaged to another," and "the engagement would beconsummated in heaven." Mr. Mitchellwas wroth. "Then," said he, "I will tantalize you the more"not having "tantalized" her, strictly speaking, up to this point at all. He disclosed the stratagem he had

employed, and added that when Lauring was told

that his betrothed was dead, "with a yell of despair, he left the army"! Necessarily the only proper thing for a well-regulated young lady to do under these circumstances was to have another fever, and she did so accordingly. "When a strong constitution again came to the rescue of a life Mitchell had married a neighboring girl." It will be observed that neighboring girls abound in Arkansas. If they really deserve the name, life in that State must be very pleasant indeed. But "years went on, as years inevitably do. The girl's father and mother sank beneath the clay. The girl lived with her brother. The girl's brother's children grew up and married-not the girl, for she was advanced in years," Girls who are "advanced in years" must be among the most remarkable products of the soil of Arkansas. "In a small house they lived. There were vines in the yard, and among "Old London Dock" and Club-house" gins; them the once beautiful woman sat and mused. Summer and Winter came and went. The love-killed woman had read every book "ters"; provisions and household supplies, in the neighborhood. The birds sang, and the rabbit sprang from his damp, snow-sprinkled bed " -considering the possibility of rheumatism, a very sensible thing to do. "But"-in spite of this maneuvre on the part of the rabbit-"old songs and old memories still swept the barp-strings of a heart once young and still ardent."

One evening, as Miss Waldron sat among the vines in the yard, an old man, "with long beard and tottering walk," stopped at the gate and inquired if Mr. Waldron lived there. He was invited in, and sank down on a chair, one Miss Waldron had vacated "-which shows how little foreign travel improves one's mannersand "buried his face in his wrinkled hands." He must have aged remarkably fast since the Mexican War, for she addressed him as "old gentleman," and inquired if she could do anything for him. "That voice?" he exclaimed. "Vena, don't you know me! Henry has -- " What it was that "Henry has" we shall never know, for there was "a shrick, and an old man stooped and lifted the form of an old woman from the floor." The language of the writer is such that we might easily infer that the floor was covered with the forms of old women, and the old man took his pick among them; but no doubt this is an error. When the moon had risen, "a couple of old lovers" walked out into the beautiful polished peace of night," "The party walked along the road, each hand clasped within the other"-which was simply a gymnastic miracle. They opened a gate and turned into an inclosure. They stopped at a mound. It pale moonlight; then, while the soft air hands across the almost time-levelled mound, and said: ' Great God, we forgive the man who destroyed so many years of happiness." No one will be surprised to hear that, shortly after this rather tremendous ceremonial, the two were made one in a little log church" by "a pleased minister." So ends the Arkansas romance, and so may all ro mances end.

Hewitt has seasoned Tilden's turkey with worm-

Governor Robinson's unhappiness about THE TRIBUNE warps his judgment, else he would not make the mistake of calling valuable news about his own administration " lies," THE TRIBUNE was so enterprising a few weeks ago as to give the pubie the exclusive and startling news that the present State Government, of which Governor Robinson is the head, had sold Smith Weed a railroad for a dollar a year. Smith Weed was examined, and discovered to have the railroad in his possession, and the public record showed that he paid only the sum named for it. This was clearly not a lie. A few days ago ithe TRIBUNK revealed, also exclusively, another piece of intelligence none the less starding, about the State Trensurer. The Governor's party organ has admitted its truth, and the Governor and his associates have virtually substited it by trens organ has admitted its truth, and the Governor and his associates have virtually admitted it by trying to dodge direct answers to questions about it. Clearly enough, then, this was not a lie, either. The Governor should endeavor to grasp the fact that news may be unpleasant and still not be "hes."

Give thanks for the boom of prosperity, and the doom of the Democrats who tried to head it off by repealing the Resumption Act.

Just wait till Watterson "looses" himself on

It is announced from Washington that the Woman Suffrage agitators are going to deluge Congress with no less than 37,500 petitions. Amid the rattle and roar of the preliminary Presidential skirmish they will make about as much noise as a popgun in a modern artillery duel.

All the Southern Democratic Congressmen who have arrived in Washington agree in ridiculing the idea of a Grant boom in their party in the Souths This leaves that alleged movement in so friendless ondition that its enterprising inventors ought to masten to its support. A boom bottomed solely upon a brilliant imagination starts well, but some more robust propelling power is necessary to keep

Get in all the thanks you can this week, for Congress meets on Monday, and nobody will be able to

Some of the Congressmen in Washington predict a long and exciting session. They say the Republicans are flushed with victory, and will be perpetually saying rasping things about the Democrats, which will stor up the hot-beads and start a flood of political squabbling which may last for six months or a year. If these predictions are fulfilled, it will once more become evident that Providence is on the side of the Republican party.

Perhaps it will occur to Mr. Tilden that this is an neommonly good time to publish a card. Mr. Hewitt has put him in a position from which he cannot extricate himself by whispering in any-body's car save the great American public's.

General Indignation will now proceed to take the

The official canvass of the returns in the Novem ber election in Virginia has been made, and the Debt-paying party claims that it shows a clear majority on joint ballot in its favor. The Richmond Disputch says the Senate will be tied, and that in